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THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COMBINED.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1892.

SIX PAGES.

NEWS SUMMARY.

VIRGINIA.

The Twenty-sixth session of the Lynchburg Conference M. E. Church, held in session at Bedford City, has adjourned.

GENERAL.

Governor Tillman and Colonel Orr came near having a personal encounter in South Carolina. Cubans in the United States have sent a ship loaded with arms, men and munitions of war to Cuba. The Duquesne rioters have been arrested. Chairman Frick has returned to duty. An unknown white man was found dead near the Norfolk and Carolina railroad near Roanoke river. Mrs. R. B. Robins, of Brunswick county, N. C., died suddenly Thursday.

THE MOST DELIGHTFUL.

To-morrow's issue of THE TIMES will probably be one of the most delightful papers ever issued from any newspaper office in the South.

It will have its usual complement of news, special articles on literary, religious and social topics and besides contain a number of profusely illustrated articles of more than ordinary interest. One of these will be "The Last Stand in the Retreat of the Moor." In this will be given pen pictures of the old city of Tangier, where civilization has been at a stand-still ever since the dark ages. Incidentally will be shown that among the very polite methods existing there that of extorting riches from the wealthy makes it undesirable to be prosperous under the rule of a Sultan. The article is an infidel skeptic's view of European civilization, and he believes and argues that the cross can never wave in that country above the crescent. Its reading cannot fail to prove entertaining and instructive at once.

Another very clever and illustrated article will be a startling bit of news about Francois and Meunier, Parisian Anarchists and friends of Ravachol, who are expected in America any day. These are the men who blew up the Cafe Verre in Paris, fooled the police and are now on their way to America in a sailing vessel, closely pursued.

American citizens are frequently titled and decorated. Royal favors to our country are almost unknown in England, but they are not uncommon in France and Germany. A carefully prepared article in to-morrow's Times will tell how Banker Eugene Kelly was nominated as a "Camerier de Cape et d'Epee" by the Pope, and also how special honors have been declined by Cyrus W. Field and Superintendent Byrnes.

The music and words of a very pretty song will also be published in to-morrow's Times. It is entitled "A Song of Peace," and written by Julian Jordan, the author of that pathetic and very popular composition, "The Song That Reached My Heart." This composition has been secured by THE TIMES, and is issued now only by special permission of the Oliver Ditson Company, who are the owners of the copyright.

To-morrow's Times will also have another extended and interesting article on the water question. Superintendent Bolling will reply to the doctors' indictment of our drinking water. Facts and figures will be given, and former recommendations for securing pure water will be renewed and explained.

GRAY GABLES, BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS., July 7, 1892.—J. W. Campbell, Esq.: My Dear Sir—I desire to thank you for sending me a copy of the resolution adopted by the Democracy of Middleborough, and to assure you that the kind allusions to me therein are fully appreciated. I do not wonder that those adopting these resolutions speak of the Force bill as a horror of Republicanism. Such doctrine as it embodies are a direct attack upon the spirit and theory of our Government, and while such a measure especially menaces the welfare and prosperity of the South, it must be condemned and denounced by all those everywhere who love their country and have the best desire to be numbered among those who believe in the principles of true Democracy. Very truly, yours, GROVER CLEVELAND.

WIGGINS, the indefatigable and indomitable Canadian "scientist," has come to the front with a new theory about Mars. It is that planet is a far more desirable world to exist in than this, and that its people live hundreds of years. Perhaps Wiggins is right, but if he knows no more about Mars and its conditions than he does about the earth and its conditions, his theories cannot be relied on. As to its being a better world to live in than this, however, he is very likely right. Remembering the tortures of the recent hot wave, a great many of us are ready to believe that it could not well be a more disagreeable habitation than our subinary sphere.

TO DISCONTENTED DEMOCRATS OF NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

[The following editorial appeared in THE TIMES on the 26th of June. We have had so many demands for its republication that we produce it again by request.]

Your opposition to Mr. Cleveland is based solely upon considerations relative to silver. We therefore beg your earnest attention to a few facts which we shall state. We affirm on the honor of THE TIMES that every statement made is an actual fact, and each one of you can ascertain it to be so if you will examine the authorities to which we refer.

Those who manage the affairs of the Farmers' Alliance have taught you to believe that the currency of the United States is less than \$5 per capita. Whether knowingly or not, they have deceived you. The currency of the United States, per capita, gold, silver and paper, is \$25.62. Of England is \$17.90, of Germany is \$16.40, of Austria is \$16.52, of Russia is \$16.63, of France is \$16.11. (See statement of the Director of the Mint of May 24, 1892, furnished by Mr. Sherman and quoted by him in his speech of May 31, 1892—Congressional Globe. All the Democratic Senators agree that the table is correct.) France, then, is the only one of these countries whose circulation per capita is greater than that of the United States.

You say that free coinage of a 412 1/2 grain dollar will make money much more abundant, and, therefore, increase the price of your crops. We admit that this may in time become so, but we tell you that the dollar under free coinage will buy much less than the dollar now; 412 1/2 grains of silver is worth less than seventy cents.

Silver is practically demonetized now all over Europe and European countries are trying to sell their stocks of silver. Four billion of dollars of this are now in sight, all of which we must buy and coin to keep a silver dollar up to par with a gold dollar. It is more than the debt of the United States was during the war. Do you think it possible to do this? It is not. Besides, the silver mines are adding to this stock about \$150,000,000 more of silver each year, and their supply is increasing, owing to the improved methods of smelting ores. By free coinage you will in the course of time, perhaps, increase the stock of money, but it will be with debased money. The dollar you get will be worth only two-thirds of a dollar. You will send gold to a premium and drive it out of the country and you will create a financial panic such as the world never dreamed of.

You have been taught to believe that some injustice was done you by the act of Congress passed in 1873, demonetizing silver. No injustice was done you by that act, as you will see by attending to the following statement of facts:

One of the earliest acts of General Washington's administration was giving attention to putting the currency on a permanent basis. The subject was committed to Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, and Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury. They took gold and silver coins melted them down, weighed them and compared them. They fixed the ratio as fifteen to one. But because they had used worn and abraded silver coin they undervalued silver. Consequently, when fifteen ounces of silver were coined into silver dollars and one ounce of gold was coined into gold dollars, each silver dollar was intrinsically worth more than each gold dollar. At that time silver was the money of account of the world, and it was in demand for currency. Consequently but little silver was offered for coinage and what was coined was at once shipped to Europe and sold as bullion.

In 1805 there had been coined only 1,490,000 silver dollars, and as these were shipped to Europe as fast as they were coined Mr. Jefferson, then President, without any authority of law for it, stopped further coinage of silver dollars, and no more were coined until 1839. About that time the ratio between silver and gold was raised to 16 to 1, but this still undervalued silver, making the silver dollar worth about five cents more than the gold dollar. Between 1836 and 1873 6,592,000 silver dollars were coined, and all of these had gone out of the country, except \$1,250,000 which were deposited in the Treasury of the United States. There had been a good deal of subsidiary coinage in the mean time, but that being undervalued, it also had gone out of the country, so that in 1854 we were entirely without change and the "shipplaster" was invented and came into vogue as a substitute for change.

In 1854 Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, on representing the facts to Congress got it to pass a bill making the half dollars, quarters and dimes contain 8 per cent. less of silver and thus made them stay here. But they were made legal tender for only 5¢, consequently no transactions were based on them. They were used for change only. Between 1854 and 1873 \$43,000,000 of this subsidiary silver coinage was put out, so that in 1873 this amount of token coinage and 1,250,000 of silver dollars was all the silver money in this country. Stick a pin then, right there, you are not injured by demonetization because when the demonetizing act was passed in 1873 there was no silver money in the country. If you will look at the report of the Director of the Mint for 1891 at page 289 you will find proof of all this.

You are told that the act demonetizing silver was surreptitiously and fraudulently passed through Congress. The records prove the charge to be false, and if you will attend for a moment to the facts existing at the time your own common sense will tell you it is false. Prior to 1873 American coined silver had never been a currency in the United States except small coins for change, because silver was so much undervalued that it left the country as soon as it was coined. In 1861 the Director of the Mint called the Government's attention to this fact, and advised either that no more silver dollars should be coined or silver enough should be taken out of the dollar to reduce its value to that of the gold dollar. See finance report for 1861, p. 623.

In 1866, the Deputy Controller of the Treasury, John Jay Knox, being directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to inspect the mints and make a report on them, recommended the same thing. In 1869 the Secretary of the Treasury directed Mr. Knox and Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, to codify all the mint laws, at that time in great confusion. They wrote one bill from them all. This bill omitted provision for coining the silver dollar, and this is the bill which demonetized silver. They made a report on the subject, which set out what had been explained by the Director of the Mint in 1861 and by Mr. Knox in 1866. They called special attention in several places in the report to the fact that this bill left out all provisions for the silver dollar, giving the same reasons for it.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent the bill and report to the chairman of the Finance Committee of the House recommending that the bill should be passed as drawn. The bill

and report were printed, sent to the Finance Committee, reported, debated, sent back to the Finance Committee three times, and debated each time in open Senate. The same thing took place with great elaborateness in the House. The debates show that the fact that the bill demonetized silver was especially pointed out and debated by a number of leading members. The debates on the bill in the House occupy 66 columns of the Globe, and those of the Senate 78 columns. The bill was pending before five sessions of Congress and from 1870 to 1873. Any one who doubts these statements can determine their truth for himself by looking to the record. Look to the Congressional Globe for 1870-73, and to the testimony of John Jay Knox, given before the Committee on Coinage of the House in 1890-91. It is contained in the "Report and Hearing of the Committee on Coinage on the Senate Silver Bill for the Free Coinage of Gold and Silver. Second session Forty-first Congress," p. 426. The document is printed as one column and your Congressman can send it to you if you will copy this title and ask him for it. Don't let him put you off. He can get it for you if he chooses and you will find it all there.

The substance of the matter is: All Europe (except England, which demonetized silver in 1816) demonetized silver between 1871 and 1878, and offered its silver for sale. The mines of Colorado and Nevada commenced making their yields in 1873. The owners of these mines looked around for a market for their silver, and there was none. Not only so, but Europe, which had been buying, was now a seller against them. To make a market for their silver they raised all this clamor of fraud in passing the act of 1873 so as to get it repealed and thereby to make the United States Government a buyer of their silver. They would make you destroy your silver to make a market for their product.

Are you willing to bring the Force bill on yourselves that you may pursue the ignis fatuus of free coinage?

TWO EXCELLENT NOMINATIONS.

The Democratic party in particular and Virginia in general are to be congratulated upon two nominations of congressmen which have been recently made—the Hon. William A. Jones and the Hon. H. St. George Tucker having been named to succeed themselves.

Mr. Jones rendered special and distinguished service in defeating the Fishery Job and deserves the confidence and support of his constituents, whose interests were in great peril and would probably have been sacrificed had a less able advocate been sent from that district.

Mr. Tucker's speeches upon the pension laws and upon the election of senators by the people were worthy of any of Virginia's long line of great representatives. Like his distinguished father he is a trained constitutional lawyer with an analytical mind.

Both of these nominees, however, were swept along on the free silver—and we believe the "anti-option"—currents which have been permitted to muddy the stream of pure Democratic principles. But even Homer nods sometimes.

MINISTER WILLIE WALLIS PHELPS has been spied by his brief residence abroad, and wants some ruins on his estate to remind him of his life beyond the sea. When asked by a correspondent of the Washington Post a year ago if he would rebuild his country house that had been burned, he replied that he had another residence on his estate that answered his requirements, and the walls of the burned buildings, over which the vines were clambering, made such an imposing and attractive ruin that he intended to allow them to remain in that condition. The United States, however, are not without their legitimate ruins. There are Ingalls and Ben. Butler, for instance.

It is stated that under the pressure of persecution the Hebrew subjects of the Czar are preparing to leave his dominion as fast as they can obtain the means of transportation. There has been no such exodus since the flight of the Hebrews from Egypt. The deliverer of the Russian Jews from the modern Pharaoh is Baron Hirsch, who has purchased millions of acres of land in Argentina, and is negotiating for large tracts in the United States, Brazil and other regions of the Western Hemisphere. But the great majority of the fugitives are finding their way to this country, which they naturally prefer to all other lands.

The Savannah News says that between ten and fifteen thousand names have been dropped from the rolls of the Farmers' Alliance in Georgia and that quite a number of sub-organizations have gone out of existence. This seems to be the case in all the Southern States, and the number of farmers who will act likewise will increase as the day of election draws near. When Southern farmers once see that they are being answered to the Radical party by demagogues for selfish purposes they will be very apt to assert themselves.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is likely to have another diplomatic quarrel on his hands before he goes out of office. News comes by way of Australia that the British gunboat Curacao last month put into Pago-Pago harbor, Samoa, and the Samoan Land Commissioner selected a piece of land there for a British coaling station. As this is an United States coaling station, this action of the Curacao may lead to an international dispute which will require many words and some jingoism to settle.

THE LOCKED-OUT HOMESTEAD WORKMEN have again flagrantly violated the law in their assault upon the non-union men who attempted to go to work in Duquesne. The law of strikes is very plain. A man has a right to quit work if he wants to, but he has no earthly right, real or imaginary, to attempt to force any other man to follow his example. It is these outrages against law and right that loses strikers, no matter how just their cause, popular sympathy.

HON. JOHN W. LAWSON would no doubt be re-nominated in the Second Congressional district just as Hon. W. A. Jones was in the First if he desired it. He has declined to run, however, on account of his ill health. The nominating convention will meet in September and State Senator D. Gardner Tyler is being prominently mentioned as the candidate of the sterling Democracy of that district.

WATSON, the congressional Georgia pliner after fame, has gotten considerably more notoriety than he wanted. The report of the committee investigating his charges of drunkenness against his fellow members stamps him as a slanderer and libeler.

VIRGINIANS who desire a force bill in the South should vote for General Weaver and Major Field. Those who prefer free elections and white supremacy will vote for Messrs. Cleveland and Stevenson.

DO ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS?

In an editorial article a few days back we presented with pleasure the statements of the authorities of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers at Homestead that they and the unions condemned the assaults that have been made on the non-union men who have been taken into the employment of the Carnegie Company, and that they were doing all in their power to aid the authorities of the law in discovering and bringing to justice the perpetrators of the deeds. But we regret to find that the spirit of their declaration is confined to the authorities of these orders. The telegraph informed us yesterday that the Homestead and the Duquesne strikers together made an attack on the non-union men at the Duquesne works on Thursday which was as brutal and savage as if the assailants had been Comanches. We reprint the following from the report of what took place:

This victory encouraged the strikers, and when Foreman Millage came upon the scene a few minutes later and attempted to reach the mill-gate he found himself surrounded by a howling, lawless mob; but the brave foreman, with club in hand, defied the strikers. Near the gate he found himself confronted by a dozen men. They told him that if he did not turn back he would be killed. Half a dozen deputies then ran to the rescue. They begged of Millage to return to his home. Reluctantly he consented, and started for his residence, which stands on the edge of a hill back of the works. He was followed by three men, one of whom was a Homestead steel worker. When he reached the mill-gate he was again surrounded by a howling mob, and the Homesteaders ran up behind him and dealt him a terrible blow on the back of his head. Millage was rendered unconscious and rolled to the bottom of the ravine. He was picked up by his friends and taken to his home, where he soon recovered. The assault was witnessed by the mob of strikers, who cheered when they saw Millage knocked down.

What have the authorities of the labor unions to say of such acts as these? And the attack was made upon the officers of the law as well as upon the non-union men.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

M. Leon Cladel, the French novelist, is dead.

Spain's Columbus celebration has reached the height of its stage.

Dynamic forces are plotting against the life of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

Grain and produce speculations have nearly ruined certain large London mercantile houses.

Holland's young Queen formally opened the new ship canal leading from Amsterdam to the River Rhine.

The German Minister Herrfurth is sure to resign, owing to disagreement with Minister Miquel on finances.

France and Madagascar have suspended diplomatic relations owing to British missionary intrigues in Madagascar.

Owing to the scarcity of old non-commissioned officers in the French army, inducements are being made to make them re-enage.

Lord Salisbury, in view of the present political situation, declines to be a candidate in favor of a distress loan of \$750,000 for Newfoundland, but promises to support the measure if it is introduced in Parliament.

Warsaw papers report that the town of Rascew, in Volynia, was set on fire in four corners during the night and completely destroyed, fourteen persons being killed, sixteen seriously injured and two thousand rendered homeless.

A family of four persons died in the Rue St. Maur, in Paris, Thursday. It is said that all died of cholera. Six other cases of death from cholera are also reported to have occurred. In the suburbs St. Ouen and St. Denis the disease is spreading.

The London Chronicle's Paris correspondent says: The committee on the concordat recommends the gradual abolition of the seven archbishops and seventeen bishops of France as the best means of saving the country from the salaries of vicars-general be suppressed.

To prove how groundless is the popular belief that victims of the cholera are buried alive the Supreme Medical Council of St. Petersburg has ordered that no one who has died from this disease shall be buried until twenty-four hours after death and until after a medical examination shall have been made.

A dastardly outrage was committed Thursday evening near Chislehurst, Kent, England. As Miss Woods, daughter of the Vicar of Bickley, and a niece of Right Hon. George J. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was walking along the road to the home of a friend they were approached by two men carrying guns. The men accosted Miss Woods and her friend. The latter fled and succeeded in escaping, but Miss Woods was fired upon, the shot taking effect in her face. The young woman was rendered unconscious by the wound, and was found by a road by a searching party which was organized as soon as the alarm had been given by her friend. Her assailants have disappeared, but a vigorous search is being made for them.

"STAND AT THEIR POSTS."

The Iron Hall Tangle Will be Unraveled, It is Thought

THE tangle of the Iron Hall's financial matters seem to be on the verge of being straightened out. Branch 813 of the order received the following yesterday from F. D. Somerly, supreme justice:

SUPREME SITTING.
ORDER OF THE IRON HALL.

To all Officers and Members of the Order of the Iron Hall:

Friends—In reply to numerous inquiries respecting the newspaper reports now being published about the suit pending in the courts of this city, I desire to state to the friends of our order that the Supreme Council is fully prepared to meet the issue, and to protect the interests of all members. The charges against your supreme justice I am prepared to meet. The order is solvent, and is amply able to meet all liabilities. The business is now going on the same as usual, and we trust our noble order will emerge from this, the bitterest fight it will have ever had, with its colors flying at the mast-head, and with the reputation of your executive officers vindicated. I desire in this way to thank our friends who have expressed their confidence by wire and letter, and ask the officers and members to stand at their posts and inform the members that by a united and unwavering loyalty they can add much to the victory which we are justly and lawfully entitled to.

Property Transfers.

Richmond.—C. L. Denoon to J. B. Cosby, 25 feet on Orleans street, northwest corner Second, \$900.

Joel E. Stowe and J. T. Nuckolls to J. R. Day, 26 1/2 feet on the west side of Twenty-sixth street between Clay and Leigh, \$2,250.

Joel E. Stowe and J. T. Nuckolls to George W. Walford, 20 1/2 feet on the west side of Twenty-sixth street between Clay and Leigh, \$2,250.

Joel E. Stowe and J. T. Nuckolls to J. E. Walford, 20 1/2 feet on the west side of Twenty-sixth street between Clay and Leigh, \$2,250.

Henry C. George E. Anderson to A. J. Chawning and E. S. Rose, 30 feet on north side Wallace street near Robinson, \$150.

Joshua Bailey to Robert Cunningham, interest in 40 feet of south side Mitchell street between Allen and St. Peter, \$30.

Josie C. Measler's trustees to Mary C. Measler, 30 feet on the west side of Twenty-sixth street between Washington and Carter, \$1,215.

Profitable Meetings.

The meeting for boys will be held as usual at 8 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association. It will be conducted by Mr. Molitor.

At 4 o'clock the meeting for young men will be held in the library and reading room. It will be a testimony meeting and some attractive singing will form part of the service.

Secretary Candlish will again take up his conversational Bible class and it is hoped that all these meetings will be well attended.

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST.

The board of alderman of New York city has fixed the tax rate for the current year at 1.85 per cent., the same as in Philadelphia.

It is estimated that Minnesota and the Dakota will raise 125,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, and favorable weather will add 10,000,000 bushels.

While returning from a con hunt at Seymour, Ind., William Greer fired into a party of his friends and seriously wounded William Wilson and John Firman.

Morehead, Ky., has been invaded by fleas to such an extent that, according to the Sun, of that city, "It is nothing unusual to see the promenaders of both sexes stop on the sidewalks to scratch."

The heirs of the late Samuel J. Tilden have paid into the State Treasury the sum of \$147,233, being the total amount of taxes under the collateral inheritance tax law which was imposed on the Tilden estate.

Among the sixteen paintings from the Chateau d'Aulby collection now on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York there are said to be works by Velasquez, Rembrandt, Franz Hals, Titian and Guido Reni.

There was a strange burial in Rondont, N. Y., on Wednesday—that of an amputated leg, in the consecrated ground of St. Mary's cemetery. The owner of the foot expects the rest of her body to be buried eventually in the same ground.

James Rhea, the keeper of a notorious resort in Highland Falls, New York, has, through his friend, Secretary Elkins, secured a commutation of sentence for a railroad friend, and a share in the trucking business at the appraisers' office in New York.

The largest gas well ever struck in Pennsylvania has just been bought in by John A. Snee. The well is on the Homer Wright farm, which adjoins the track owned by James G. Blaine. The roar of the escaping gas can be heard twelve miles. The Philadelphia Company recently refused to give \$25,000 for the ground.

An enterprising young North Carolinian has just arrived with a proposal for the Government of Costa Rica to consider the turning of a large extent of the Atlantic coast lands (swampy districts, at present unavailable) into rice farms, the Government to concede him a certain portion of the land when under cultivation.

Joel Miller, sixteen years of age, of Ephrata, Pennsylvania, has bones of such brittleness as to make it dangerous for him to indulge in even the ordinary occupations of life. Thursday evening one of his legs was broken while he was walking on a railroad track, making the fourth time these limbs have been broken. His arm has been broken three times.

John T. McDougall, twenty-eight years old, living with his widowed mother at No. 114 Jefferson street, Wilmington, Del., stabbed himself to death with a small pen-knife Wednesday afternoon. After stabbing himself twice over the heart he lay down upon the bed, and when found soon afterward by his mother was dead. He had been in ill health for over a year.

John A. Brashear, of Allegheny City, Pa., the astronomer and manufacturer of telescopes, was once a laborer in one of the Pittsburgh iron mills. His talent, due to the attention of Mr. Henry Phillips, the millionaire, who persuaded him to give up puddling and devote himself to astronomy. He was for years a lecturer in this science in the Western Pennsylvania University.

Because his daughter tried to induce him to clean up and stop slop gathering, Frederick Kaver, an eccentric old miser of Dayton, Ohio, got mad and committed suicide this morning. Besides stocks and bonds his real estate holdings there are worth \$250,000 and he had a large estate in Sweden, but he dressed in rags and collected garbage, which he fed to the stock on his farm.

Patrick Farrell, fifty-two years old, of Swampscott, died Thursday morning of what is supposed to be hydrophobia. Farrell was bitten by a rapid-bound Maine Bull. Beyond slight throat spasms and an aversion to water, the case did not tally with those best known and described in medical works. His death was not violent. The dog bit fifteen persons, two of whom have died.

The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago vestibule train which left Indianapolis at 12:40 Thursday morning struck a bull that had been fastened in a culvert at Broad Ripple, nine miles north of that place. The engine was thrown over, killing the engineer, H. Metzker, of Lafayette, and dangerously injuring fireman Charles Hall, of Indianapolis. The train remained on the track.

A blacksnake nine feet long that came to the slaughter-house to drink blood, attacked William Hill, a butcher, of Roaring Creek Valley, Pa., Wednesday morning. The monstrous reptile wrapped itself about Hill and began to tighten its awful coils. The butcher made frantic efforts to cut the snake in two with a jack-knife. When all failed he was obliged to take to his heels. Hill jabbed his knife in the snake's head. He then killed it.

It is stated in Catholic circles in St. Louis as a certainty that at the next meeting of the Pope's Consistory the Holy Father will announce the appointment of Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, as a member of the College of Cardinals. A prominent Catholic, who will not allow mention of his name, but who is in contact with the consistory, says: "The appointment of Archbishop Ireland to be a Cardinal is just as sure as any event that has not yet transpired. There is no question in my mind about it."

Mr. L. A. Wismeyer, post-rider among the Osages, said the other day of these Indians: "The Osages are the richest per capita. I think of any tribe of Indians in the Indian Territory. They have a reservation of 1,600,000 acres and receive about \$22 a year from the Government. At one time they owned most of Southern Kansas, but made a treaty with the Government about 1865, receiving a large sum from the sale of their lands, which were opened up for settlement. The national Government now holds in trust for the Osages about \$5,000,000 and pays them 7 per cent. per annum on this amount. This makes about \$350,000 a year that is divided among 1,700, the present number of Osage Indians. They are becoming highly civilized. They have fine Government schools at the agency, costing \$250,000."

LEE CAMP MET.

Colonel Archer Stated that by the Next Meeting He Could Give the Facts.

R. E. Lee Camp held its regular weekly meeting in the camp hall last evening. Commander A. W. Archer presided and Adjutant J. Taylor Stratton recorded.

A communication was received from George Moorman, adjutant-general of United Confederate Veterans, stating that the application of Lee Camp to be admitted in the organization had been received and granted. The communication also stated the camp had been entered as Camp No. 181 and concludes with the following sentence: "We salute the gallant veterans of R. E. Lee Camp No. 181, United Confederate Veterans, and trust all the Virginia camps will follow in their footsteps." The communication was accompanied by a charter of the camp.

A letter was read and filed from James L. Williams, manager of the Ocean View Hotel, acknowledging the receipt of the vote that was passed by the members of the camp for the reception at Ocean View. At the suggestion of Colonel Archer the camp instructed the adjutant to convey to Major Stringfellow and Chaplain Kiddick the sympathy of the camp in their bereavement.

Colonel Archer assured the camp that the executive committee of the board of trustees of the Soldiers' Home was proceeding with the utmost care in investigating the complaints made against that institution, and that as soon as possible a complete report would be made. He expressed the hope that at the next meeting of the camp the whole matter could be laid before its members.

After the transaction of some routine business of minor importance the camp adjourned.

Music at the Reservoir.

The Blues' band, which has proved quite an attraction at Forest Hill Park on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday nights, will fill the air at Reservoir Park with sweet music on the other nights of the week, viz: Tuesday, Friday and Saturday.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MR. ANDREWS' WILL.